

# THE BARTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
WILL E. STOKES,  
Editor and Proprietor,  
(Office in Opera Block)  
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All advertisements or communications, to obtain an insertion in the DEMOCRAT, must be handed in by Wednesday noon of each week, at the very latest.

AT 5:30 yesterday afternoon the evidence in the case of the State vs. Tom Allen, charged with participating in the Wichita county killing, was closed and this morning Judge Clark delivered his instructions to the jury and the argument in the case began.

BLAINE has declined to have his name come before the republican national convention as a candidate for president. Can it be the wild old letter writer has had a premonition of the fate that will befall the republican nominee, and fears to tempt it?

## SOME POLITICAL DRIFT.

Think of a protective tariff on corn protecting the Kansas farmer.

One man is a producer of wool and fifty are consumers. Protection benefits one and injures fifty.

The republican party gives the settler an eighth section (80 acres) of land after five years of suffering, in many instances, while just across the section line lies eight times as much land given by the same republican party to the railroad, and which land would be practically worthless unless he had settled and improved his eighty acres.—Sterling Times.

When we speak of the tariff we do not always realize the broadness of the subject upon which we are speaking. It is the one thing that divides the two parties of the Nation. When we look at it without prejudice, we must admit it ought to be remodeled so as to be up with the times. Our farmers are the backbone of our Nation and should be protected of any of our citizens. But upon examination we find that our mechanics can not compete with the best paid laborers of Europe, but our farmers can, and do compete with the pauper laborer of Europe. Eighty-two and one-half per cent. of the exports of this country are farm products. Our farmers who raise this have no protection but is compelled to compete with the laborer of India who goes half naked and works for three cents a day. He is ground down and told to vote the republican ticket and keep up the wages of the mechanic. Is this right? Is it just?—Ness Sentinel.

## Program for a Ministers' and Deacons' Institute.

To be held in the German Methodist church, Great Bend, Kansas, in connection with the Arkansas Valley Baptist Association, Feb. 16th and 17th, 1888.

THURSDAY EVENING.  
7:00 p. m.—Singing and Prayer Service.  
7:30—The Missionary Spirit, Rev. W. Wilbur.  
8:00—The Needs of Western Kansas, Rev. D. D. Proper.  
Five minute speeches.  
Benediction.  
FRIDAY, FEB. 17TH—MORNING SESSION.  
9:30, a. m.—Praise and Prayer Service.  
10:00—Consecration, Rev. J. G. Smiley.  
10:30—The Pastor's Leadership of the church, Rev. A. F. P. Tricot.  
11:00—Christian Stewardship, Rev. S. H. Morgan.  
11:30—How to Secure a Revival, Rev. R. C. Childs.  
AFTERNOON SESSION.  
1:45, p. m.—Praise and Prayer Service.  
2:00—To the Lord Jesus Christ, Rev. J. H. Yae.  
2:30—To the Church, Rev. W. Wilbur.  
3:00—To the World, Rev. H. C. Barton.  
3:30—What It Is, Rev. J. G. Smiley.  
4:00—Where It Is, Rev. C. F. Lamm.  
4:30—What is expected of it, Rev. J. N. Barber.  
4:40—Our duty to those who know not the Lord Jesus, Rev. J. V. Allison.  
CLOSING SERVICE.  
7:00, p. m.—Praise and Prayer Service.  
7:30—Kansas Baptists: Consider what it is doing and why we should support it, Rev. D. D. Proper.  
8:00—Testimony Meeting, Rev. W. N. Williams.  
Adjournment.

N. B.—Ordination council will convene Thursday the 16th, at 1:30 p. m.

## She Looked It Up.

I have looked up the Leap Year matter and as far as I can find the custom observed every fourth year of permitting the fairer sex to assume the rights and prerogatives appertaining to their brothers during the remaining three is a very ancient one. When it originated is not definitely known, but a law enacted by the parliament of Scotland in the year 1288 is doubtless the first statutory recognition of the custom. The law was as follows: "It is statute and ordain that during the reign of Her Maist Blisist Megestie, ilk fourth year, known as Leap Year, ilk maiden ladye of baith high and low estait shall hae liberty to bespeak ye man she likes, albeit, gif he refuses to tak hir to be his wyfe, he shall be nulted in ye summe of one hundre lres, as his estait moit be, except and a wis gif he can mak it appear that he is herethro to ane other woman, that he then shall be free."—MILLER.

# BLAINE'S LETTER.

Chairman Jones Thinks That Blaine No Longer Desires the Presidency.

Which Was Once His Ambition—His Health Declared to be Good—Opinions in Washington.

The Letter Causes Much Talk on Wall Street—Belief That Blaine's Decision is Not Final.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 14.—Hon. R. F. Jones, chairman of the Republican National Committee, was interviewed by a Chronicle-Telegraph reporter yesterday afternoon on Mr. Blaine's letter of declaration.

Mr. Jones stated that Mr. Blaine was in the best of health, and that it was not for this reason that he declined a renomination. "His trip," said he, "has been wonderfully beneficial. I have had many letters from him, and in nearly all of them he has spoken of his health and said he was entirely recovered. No, sir, it is not ill health nor the fear of the result, or the worry and strain of another campaign which impelled Mr. Blaine to write that letter."

"Will you tell me what Mr. Blaine's reasons are?" "As given to me at the time at which Mr. Blaine refers the reasons were these: Before the nomination by the Republicans in 1884, Mr. Blaine was very anxious to obtain the Presidency, and worked for it with the aid of his friends. He was disappointed when it went to another man in the manner it did. In 1880 he was still anxious, although in a lesser degree, and his disappointment was less marked. In 1884 he had to a great extent lost the desire for the office, and now he withdraws from the contest because he has no wish to become President. He takes a keen interest in literary work, and wants rest and quiet. I assure you these are the only reasons for Mr. Blaine's letter that are known to me. Every body sooner or later loses desire for something which they were once anxious to obtain, and this is entirely true in the case of Mr. Blaine."

"Isn't Blaine's letter inconsistent with the action of his friends, presumably with his consent, working for the control of the State conventions and delegations?" "No, sir; it is not inconsistent. No such course has been received. Countless letters on this subject from people North, South, East and West. Mr. Blaine's friends have not sought to set up or secure a single delegation anywhere. They have made no concerted action. There has been no meeting of any kind, and no course visible to Mr. Blaine. I assure you that what has been done by admirers of Mr. Blaine has been done by their own account and not at the instance of his close friends. We have done nothing to secure the nomination for Mr. Blaine. When people write to me on the subject I send them to the National Convention, as issued by the committee and some extracts as to the history of the convention of 1884. I have written no letters in Mr. Blaine's interest."

"Was this letter laid before any sort of a meeting of his friends or of the National Convention?" "It was not. The letter was received by me on Tuesday last, it having come directly from Florence to me. It was entirely in Mr. Blaine's handwriting. As you see by its opening sentence, it was intended for the party. I didn't tell any body of its existence until Friday. Then I told one man, who assisted me in preparing copies of the letter for the press. It was not given out on Saturday because many papers do not print Sunday editions, and I was anxious to give it the widest publicity. I arranged to have it go out by the Associated Press. Even a man as close to Mr. Blaine as Mr. S. B. Elkins knew nothing of the existence of this letter until this morning."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Mr. Blaine's letter was the leading topic of political gossip yesterday. Mr. Blaine's avowed friends in Congress show a desire not to express their opinions, but intimate that the letter only emphasizes the disinclination which he has shown to press his claims for nomination. The prominent men known as opponents to Mr. Blaine, hall the letter as an actual withdrawal from the Presidential race. Senator Allison and others, who were clamored Presidential candidates, content themselves with saying that Mr. Blaine's expressions are unquestionably sincere, but that he would have to accede to the demand of the party that he should become its candidate—if it should so express itself in the convention.

Among prominent Democrats in both Houses the expression seems to prevail that the letter is far from establishing the fact that Mr. Blaine will not be a Presidential candidate. Mr. Dalzell, Republican Representative from the Pittsburgh district, an intimate friend of long standing of Chairman Jones, of the National Republican Committee, says that he is not surprised to read Mr. Blaine's letter; that he had an intimation several months ago that Mr. Blaine had suffered severely from nervous prostration since the campaign of 1884, and would not likely be physically able to withstand the rigorous demands of another campaign; that he went abroad with the hope of recovering his health, and that the letter indicates that he is disappointed in the object of his trip. Mr. Dalzell believes that Mr. Blaine is sincere in his determination not to have his name used in the convention, and also that he intends to assist in the election of the nominee to the extent his physical condition may permit.

THE LETTER IN NEW YORK.  
New York, Feb. 14.—The Blaine letter is the only topic of conversation in Wall Street and all public resorts. An evening paper quotes ex-Senator Warner Miller as saying: "In my opinion Mr. Blaine has concluded that his nomination would not harmonize all the factions of the party. He may not have desired to enter another contest and to have to fight over again the battle of 1884. He is evidently sincere in his letter. I do not know what are his personal reasons for withdrawing from the candidacy for the nomination. I am only stating my opinion of his public reasons."

President S. B. French, of the Police Board, said: "I regard the letter as a very able document and entirely characteristic of Mr. Blaine. I think it withdraws him absolutely from the field, and in my opinion makes John Sherman a favorite of the Republican party."

Senator Hawley was asked if he considered the letter as final. He said: "I do; most assuredly I do. I think he means every word that he has written. There can be no doubt as to the sincerity of Mr.

Blaine in this matter. Circumstances may arise that will compel his friends to refuse to accept this as a final answer from Mr. Blaine. But that no one knows anything about. Now, young man, I don't want to say any more. In fact, I have nothing to say. Don't you see that all this talk about candidates is mere speculation and nothing more?"

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt said: "Do I believe Mr. Blaine to be out of the race for the Presidency now?" the ex-Senator said, as he thoughtfully stroked his beard. "Yes, I do. I believe Mr. Blaine means every word in the letter that appeared in the morning papers. I had reason to know for some little time that such a letter was forthcoming."

Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine, was at the Brevoort on his way to Washington. He looked serious when asked what he thought of Mr. Blaine's letter, and answered: "I think that he is sincere and means every word that he has written." The Evening Post says: "We think that Mr. Blaine's letter to Chairman Jones, of the Republican National Committee, does actually take him out of the field as a contestant for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. We think that this will be the effect and not result of it, whether he so intended it or not."

"Boss" McLaughlin, of Brooklyn, said: "We shall have to fight Mr. Blaine again," he remarked sentimentally. "He will be the next candidate for the Presidency on the Republican side." Chauncey M. Depew said: "Mr. Blaine's letter is an able letter. It is a surprise and disappointment to me. It is, I think, a surprise and disappointment to all his friends. I have not yet had time to take a horizontal view of the situation. I feel that Mr. Blaine's friends will regret the step he has deemed wise to take, and that a majority of them will not consider it final. Mr. Blaine's declaration will not necessarily prevent his friends from nominating him for the Presidency, neither will it prevent him from accepting a nomination, should it be given him."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

—A Leavenworth (Kan.) man will clear nearly \$1,500 from a four-acre crop of celery this year.

—What is the interior of Africa principally used for? asked a teacher of a pupil in geography. "For purposes of exploration," was the reply.—N. Y. Ledger.

—A contemporary states that 150,000,000 corkscrews are turned out every year in Newark, N. J. We were always under the impression that corkscrews were turned in.—Yonkers Statesman.

—Visitor (noticing an active autumn industry)—"I should think that Chicago would be an excellent place for comic papers." Citizen—"Why so?" Visitor—"It is such a good chestnut market."

—Papa," she said, entering the old man's room. "George is in the parlor, and I have broken the dreadful news to him that you have failed."—"What did he say?" "He wants to know what you paid on the dollar."—N. Y. Sun.

—The coldest known point on the earth, says Dr. H. Koppen, of the Russian Meteorological Service, is Verkhansk, in Eastern Siberia, where the mean temperature for the year is two degrees and nine-tenths below the zero of the Fahrenheit thermometer. This place is on the Yana River, just north of the Arctic circle.—N. Y. Ledger.

—On account of its weather-resisting qualities, there would seem to be no good reason why cypress should not make headway as a material for siding, in competition with white pine. It is being used to a small extent for house finish in some northern cities. It has a pleasing appearance.—Wood Worker.

—Travelers through the Hoosac tunnel recently experienced a curious change in weather. On entering the eastern end of the tunnel the travelers left a country on which rain was pouring and was devoid of every vestige of snow. On leaving the tunnel, the traveler saw with astonishment a driving snow-storm and a snow-covered ground.

—The oldest canal in America is for sale. It is called the Union canal and extends from the Schuylkill river near Reading, Penn., to the Susquehanna at Middletown. The route was first surveyed in 1762, but the canal was not completed until 1827. It is eighty-nine miles in length and cost \$5,000,000. No doubt it can be bought at a much lower figure. It is not stated whether the property has to be removed or not.

—Last winter a family in Monroe township, Bedford County, Penn., suffered severely with diphtheria. The heavier coverings used on the patients' beds were not washed or fumigated after the disappearance of the disease. In the spring these covers were packed away, and a few weeks ago were taken out and put on the beds. There are now three cases of diphtheria in the family, and no other cases in the neighborhood.

—A young man had his girl out carriage riding the other evening, and the horse took fright and ran away. In turning a corner the vehicle overturned and the young lady was pinned to the earth, the body of the carriage lying heavily across her waist. She was rendered unconscious. When she was released from her perilous situation she slowly opened her eyes as consciousness returned, and faintly gasped: "Don't—squeeze—me—quite—so—hard—next—time—John."

## Constables Attach.

St. Louis, Feb. 13.—The Agnes Herndon Comedy Company is practically stranded here. Constables are attaching every thing for the benefit of Eastern and local creditors. Manager Jessel lost his shoes in this manner. There are a number of quarrels between the members of the company also, which add to the unpleasant condition of affairs.

## Won by the American.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A sculling race between Wallace Koss, of America, and George Bulwer, of England, for the championship of England, a challenge race and a stake of \$400 took place over the Thames course from Putney to Mortlake. Ross won by two lengths.

# SPEEDY FLIGHT.

An American Waiter in Mexico Does Not Wait Long After Killing a Murderer.

Murderous Native—A Teamster Killed at Laredo—The Opium Smuggling Case.

The Father of Maxwell Visits His Son—A Notorious Texas Train Robber Killed.

SALTILLO, Mex., Feb. 14.—Night before last a row occurred in a railway camp along the line of the Mexican National, about sixty miles south of this city. A Mexican became involved in a quarrel with a cook of a restaurant, and going into the kitchen where a Frenchman was at work, stabbed him and cut him up so he is not expected to live. He then attempted to escape by running through the front door. Emerging from the door with the bloody knife in his hand, he was seen by an American waiter, who grabbed a revolver from behind the counter and fired at the assassin, killing him instantly. The authorities were soon upon the scene, and the American had fled, and reaching the line of the railway made haste to get out of the country, and doubtless is now across the frontier.

At Laredo, Tex., a Mexican teamster was recently struck over the head by a wagon boss with a stake, from the effects of which he died last night. The boss, who is American, is in jail, and will probably be sentenced to a long term of confinement in prison.

THE OPIUM SMUGGLING CASE.  
WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Erwin A. Gardner, who, with his cousin, Ephraim Gardner, was arrested and taken to Ogdensburg on Tuesday last on a charge of smuggling opium, has been released on \$10,000 bail and is now in this city. His cousin is still in custody. Erwin Gardner's trunk contained documents showing that he was a United States inspector during four months in 1885, with headquarters on the Pacific coast. His resignation was evidently canceled for his telegrams of condolence were found by other Government officials. When he was arrested he claimed to be in the Government service, but he now refuses to say whether he is or not, but claims that within a few days he will prove his innocence. Among the contents of his trunk are a wig, paints for the face, false whiskers and engraved labels for packages of opium, with the name of the steamship they are supposed to have been imported on and the name of a reputable New York dry goods house stamped upon them.

## OLD MAN BROOKS.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 14.—Newton Brooks, father of Hugh Brooks, arrived in this city last night from Hyde, England. He visited the jail to-day and greeted his son through the bars. Plans for the future were discussed, and in response to inquiries Brooks said he still had great hopes, but since the action of the Supreme Court he was prepared for anything. His last hope rested in the Governor's clemency. He was fortified with many letters from prominent people. He was recently told of two witnesses who knew of Hugh's experimenting with drugs. One of these was at the Southern Hotel when Hugh and Preller were there, and that Preller was a partner in the business. The other had crossed on the Coma-lonia from England with them and had seen Hugh fooling with drugs. He intended to get their testimony and place it before the Governor in his plea for pardon.

## BRUTAL WORK.

New York, Feb. 14.—Richard Kearney, the colored coachman for Mrs. W. A. Lyddy, who lives at Elberon, Monmouth County, N. J., has probably murdered Margaret Purcell, the aged housekeeper for Mrs. Lyddy, after attempting to assault her. He threw her down the cellar stairs twice and beat and kicked her unmercifully. Dr. Hunt found that Purcell's leg was broken in two places and that she had sustained severe bruises on the stomach and breast, besides internal injuries. Her throat was black and blue, and her ear was partially torn off. Kearney was arrested.

## TRAIN ROBBER KILLED.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 14.—The Governor's foreman received a dispatch from the Sheriff of Tio County stating that he had shot and killed Dick Cornett, alias Captain Dick, the leader of the train-robber gang. He resisted arrest and made a desperate fight. The Sheriff will get \$500 from the State and about \$400 from the Wells-Fargo Express Company.

## Negro Lynched.

PICKENSVILLE, Ill., Feb. 14.—About 2:30 o'clock this morning a mob of about sixty armed men from St. Johns arrived here and forced the sheriff to deliver Almon Hally, a negro, who had married a white woman, to their hands. They took him to a tree fifty feet distant and hanged him, quietly dispersing afterward.

## TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Derrick Falls on a Street Car in Brooklyn—Four Passengers Killed and Thirteen Injured.  
New York, Feb. 14.—Shortly before ten o'clock this morning as a Reed avenue street car, filled with people, was passing under a large derrick used in erecting the elevated railroad structure on Broadway, near Sumner avenue, Brooklyn, the ropes sustaining the derrick gave way and the derrick fell on the car, crushing it like an egg. Seventeen of the passengers on the car were injured and four people were killed. Their identity as far as can be learned is as follows: Charles Kirshner, a carpenter employed on the Brooklyn elevated road; Thomas Thompson, the driver; Michael McCauley; Patrick Clark, of New York City. The injured as far as known are: Marcus Mendez, fractured leg; Jacob Bender, slight injuries; John Pelerson, fractured leg and serious injuries of the back; Thomas Fosburg, slightly injured; Max Yang, slightly injured; Thomas J. Gaffney, contusion of the right leg; Edward Peet, badly bruised all over; William Nichols, serious injuries; John Freel, serious injuries. The injured were cared for in houses near by until the arrival of the ambulances, when they were taken to St. Catherine's and the Eastern District hospitals. The accident was caused by a total collapse of the derrick, which, it is said, was made to raise too great a weight by careless managers.

## State Senator Dead.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 14.—Hon. S. R. Bridges died of pneumonia and erysipelas at his home in this city late last evening, aged thirty-six years. He was a native of Kentucky, but came to Southwest Missouri when a boy. In politics he was a staunch Democrat. He was elected to the State Senate from the Barry County district six years ago, but a few months ago he removed to this city to better accommodate his extensive legal practice and to enjoy the advantages of the schools here. His wife and three little children survive him.

# KANSAS WAGE WORKERS.

The Labor Commissioner's Report on Wage Workers, Paupers, Etc.—Comparisons With Other Places.  
TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 14.—The advance sheets of the third annual report of the Kansas Bureau of Labor, prepared by Hon. Frank H. Betton, Commissioner, were issued yesterday. The report covers 337 closely printed pages and is divided into ten parts. The principal topics treated are pauperism, State charities, wage workers, flouring mills, manufacturers, coal operators, railroad strikes and labor and education.

In the introduction the Commissioner says: "Regarding the condition of our wage-workers I am inclined to believe that the year just passed has been slightly more favorable than the preceding one. Wages as a whole have at least not decreased, and in some instances possibly slightly advanced, while employment, both with common laborers and in the building trades, has been far more regular. This condition has also affected the miners of the State, who as a class during the past summer received a decidedly better price than in the summer preceding. In the matter of the unskilled laborers in our cities, I think that as a whole, owing to the large amount of both public and private improvements carried forward, they have not only received steadier employment, but, if anything, better pay at many rates. A few of this class report a less per diem wage than \$1.50, while last year a respectable proportion earned not to exceed \$1.25. As the principal object in the establishment of this bureau seems to have been due to a desire on the part of the Legislature to ascertain as accurately as possible the true condition of the wage-receiving portion of our people, it has been the chief effort of the Commissioner to become thoroughly acquainted with them, and as far as possible to inform himself as to the exact character of their surroundings. That this has required persistent effort and untiring diligence on examination of the correspondence and general work of the bureau will, I think, verify."

On the subject of pauperism he submits tables comprising reports from eighty-two counties, showing the number of poor-house and outside paupers who had received outside assistance during the year. He concludes by saying: "These eighty-two counties represent a total population of 1,333,916, out of 1,406,738—the population of the State on March 1, 1887—or over 93 per cent., and they expended during the year a total of \$33,928.58 for the support of paupers. It costs Kansas about 17½ cents per capita yearly to support her paupers. The United States census of 1880 estimates that one person in each 750 of the population is an almshouse pauper, and nearly one person in each 100 throughout the country receives either public or private aid in some form. In Kansas one in every 1,340 is a permanent almshouse pauper, and one person in every 144 receives charitable aid in some form. There are in Massachusetts one person in every fifty of the population receives some kind of public aid. On November 1, 1887, Kansas had 1,675 inmates in her State charitable institutions, 1,097 of whom were insane. It costs the State about \$23 per annum to care for these unfortunate persons. Several counties paid an average of \$181.95 for the maintenance of each poor house pauper, and \$71.76 to each family receiving outdoor relief. The total expenses to the State and counties during the year was \$53,347.58."

Part 5 of the report is devoted to "Wage Workers—Their Earnings and Expenses." It is by far the most important and interesting chapter in the book, covering 160 of its 327 pages. Statements of some 1,300 of the workmen of the State, received directly from each individual, are submitted. Tables showing the daily, monthly and yearly earnings and expenses of representatives of every trade employed in the State are given, together with the days worked, as well as the cause of idle days, the nationality of the workers, proportion of trades-union members, members of renters and home owners, size of family, workers to family, children at school, increase or decrease of wages, and in short every detail going to show all phases of the workingman's condition. In the expense tables, the monthly and yearly sum paid by each family for food, shelter, clothing and educational purposes are given, and comparative statements made regarding these particulars with other States and with other countries. Probably one of the most interesting pages in the book is that devoted to a table showing the comparative earnings and expenses during the year of some twenty different trades in Kansas and Ontario, Can. From these tables we find that in Canada the average of every trade employed earned an average of \$1.76 per day, against \$1.51 for the same trades in Kansas. The Ontario workmen being employed 250½ days, earning during the year \$453.02 and expending \$421.61, saving \$32.41; while the Kansas representatives of the same trades were employed 248 days, earning \$381.88, expending \$352.49 and saving \$29.39—the craftsman of Canada working 4 per cent. more time, earning 25.09 per cent. less wages, and expending 3½ per cent. more for his family support. This table was made up from the province of Ontario labor report recently received by the Kansas bureau, and is the average of 2,654 returns of Canadian workmen residents of twenty-four of the principal cities of that province. The average family earnings for the year of the 1,200 families reported to the Kansas bureau was \$334.08; expenses, \$440.57. Average days worked, 251; average wages per day, \$2.05. Above the average of number owned their homes; an average of two children to the family attended school. The average rent paid by those renting was \$4.23 for 2.67 rooms, average for room \$2.92; about one-half were paid weekly and the rest monthly. The daily per capita income 33½ cents, expenses 27½ cents, saving 6½ cents. The average time of daily labor was 9 hours, 57 minutes, 35 seconds. The opinions received from "wage-workers" form an interesting feature of this chapter.

## Rock Island Extensions.

New York, Feb. 14.—The most important news of the day on Wall Street comes from Philadelphia. It is a statement that the Rock Island railroad proposes to extend its lines by 1,200 miles, running extensions to Denver and the Gulf of Mexico. This work will require \$30,000,000, for which new bonds will be issued. The Rock Island, by its proposed Denver line, will put it in direct competition with the Burlington & Quincy, and a new railroad war involving all the great companies in the West, may result.

## Litigants Nob.

LITOLDS, Neb., Feb. 14.—The Secretary of State has completed the summary of new corporations organized during the last year, showing that there were thirty-two new railroad corporations, representing \$70,000,000 capital stock and 25 miscellaneous corporations representing a capital of \$54,000,000. This is double the number of new corporations for the year previous.

## Vicar General Bruyere Dead.

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 14.—Vicar General Bruyere died last night.

# A WONDERFUL OFFER.

## TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT.

We have made special arrangements so that we can offer our subscribers inducements to renew their subscriptions by getting in addition to THE BARTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT, one of the brightest papers in the country and a valuable premium for a very small outlay.

First—We offer the DEMOCRAT, price \$1.50 a year, The Kansas City Weekly Times, price \$1 a year, one package of garden seeds containing twelve different varieties, all fresh, and warranted, worth \$1; total value, \$3.50; our price for all \$2.25.

Second—We offer the DEMOCRAT, price \$1.50 a year, The Kansas City Weekly Times, price \$1 a year, "The Farm and Household Encyclopedia," a complete ready reference library for farmers and house-keepers of 544 pages and 249 illustrations, handsomely printed on fine paper, worth \$1.50; total value, \$4.00; our price for all \$2.75.

Third—We offer The DEMOCRAT, one year, The Kansas City Weekly Times one year, the garden seeds, and the "Farm and Household Encyclopedia," all worth \$5.00; for only \$3.25.

We believe this to be the greatest offer ever made to the subscribers of any paper. Do not miss it. Leave orders at THE DEMOCRAT office.

## NOTICES FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Larned, Kansas, November 12, 1887.  
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the District Court of Barton county, Kansas, at Great Bend, Kansas, on March 30th, 1888, viz: James W. Amerine, Declaration of Intention No. 7404, for the north half of north half of section 18, township 18, south, range 12 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Drexler, Fred Hoffmeister, Joseph Dolecheck, all of Dubuque, Russell county, Kansas, and James Twine, of State Center, Barton county, Kansas.  
W. R. BROWNLEE, Register.

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Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Judge of Barton county, Kansas, at Great Bend, Kansas, on the 24th day of February, 1888, viz: William H. Kerr, Homestead Entry No. 6225, for the south-west quarter of section 24, township 18, south, range 12 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Drexler, Fred Hoffmeister, Joseph Dolecheck, all of Dubuque, Russell county, Kansas, and James Twine, of State Center, Barton county, Kansas.  
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## Legal Notice.